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Principles of Knowledge, with remarks on the nature of reality. By JOHNSTON ESTEP WALTER. Johnston & Penney, West Newton, Pa. Vol. I, 1901, pp. 302. Vol. II, pp. 331.

This is a solid, well matured, and independent system, treating in the first book cognition of the mental states and of real mind. The second book treats of intellection, the third cognition of the extra-mental, the fourth the extremes of knowledge. In the first book consciousness, memory, classification of mental states and their compositions, knowledge of real mind and the problem of relativity are discussed. The second book treats of perception, imagination, logical thought, language and symbols; the third, knowledge of matter, space, time, motion, cause, God; and the fourth, discusses the nature of experience, the notions of infinity, perfection, the necessity and universality of knowledge, certainty and criterion of it. The discussion claims to be by the *a posteriori* method and is a defence of the primary positions of idealistic realism. The author assumes that since Berkeley and Hume there has been a vacant space open for a consistent and empirical idealistic epistemology. This he attempts to fill. Perhaps the most striking feature of these volumes is the positive position taken from the first against what is deemed the greatest and most far-reaching philosophical error of the times, viz., the doctrine of the ideality of space.

Die Psychologie Alberts des Grossen, von ARTHUR SCHNEIDER. Iter Tiel. Aschendorffschen Buchhandlung, Münster, 1903. pp. 292.

This work is one of those admirable and thorough studies much to be desired by all teachers of philosophical subjects. The author has diligently gathered together the opinions of his author upon the chief psychological topics such as the idea of the soul, its stages, the senses and various other powers, sleep, dreams, waking, inner perception, imagination, memory, anatomy and physiology of the brain, the noetic powers of the rational soul, intellect and sense, effort, will, appetite, freedom, etc. Description of such a work in detail is impossible here. Suffice it to say that it is as extensive in the wide range of view as it is intensive in the exhaustiveness of its method. The views of Albertus Magnus on the various points discussed and in general are compared with those of others writing in his time.

Transitional Eras in Thought, with Special Reference to the Present Age. By A. C. ARMSTRONG. The Macmillan Co., New York, 1904. pp. 347.

The writer first discusses transitional eras in thought, then selects certain typical eras of transition. The third chapter is entitled "Science and Doubt." Then follow chapters on the historical spirit and the theory of evolution, relation of thought to social movements, the appeal to faith and the close of transitional eras.

Some Elements Towards the At-one-ment of Knowledge and Belief, by WILLIAM ROUTH. Elliot Stock, London, 1903, pp. 234.

This work discusses the limitations of reason and faith, which comes first—mind or matter, modern theories bearing on immortality, the witness of miracle to the immortals, their relations to space and the Bible, the renewed offer of sonship, its rejection, and the claims of the new system. In our opinion the author justifies his place in the long line of those who have attempted to harmonize science and religion, but it is not, to our thinking, a very prominent place in the line. The author's knowledge of science is too much like that which one often hears from the pulpit.

Geistige Strömungen der Gegenwart, von RUDOLF EUCKEN. Veit & Comp., Leipzig, 1904. pp. 398. Preis, 8m.

It is hard to say which is most marvellous, the enormous fecundity of this author or the vast range covered by his books. In this third edition there are rather more changes than between the first and second. This has probably been the writer's most successful book, and readers of the review of the earlier edition will remember that it treats of the fundamental ideas of psychic life, knowledge, the problems of the world and man, history, social democracy, character, personality, religion, etc. The above remarks must by no means be interpreted as critical, for the author is one of the most vigorous and suggestive of contemporary German writers.

Some Popular Philosophy, by GEORGE H. LONG. Swan Sonnenschein & Co., Ltd., London, 1903. pp. 113.

This booklet is devoted to such topics as: Some popular philosophy, the dignity of man, the problem of metaphysics and its solutions, the head or the heart, duty for duty's sake, Christian science, self, the why and wherefore. The standpoint is essentially ecclesiastical and the point of view that of common sense and practical religious life and thought. It does not profess to be profound or complete but certainly has its place.

Die Metaphysik Benekes. Dargestellt von ALBRECHT WANDSCHNEIDER. E. S. Mittler & Sohn, Berlin, 1903. pp. 155.

It is high time we had a digest of this incisive thinker's general view of the universe. In the work before us this seems to be well done. It treats of the problems and method of metaphysics, the origin of our concepts, the relation of concept and being in general, the forms and relations of being, and finally religious philosophy. Beneke was essentially a contemporary of Schopenhauer, 1798-1854.

A Primer of Philosophy, by A. S. RAPPORPORT. John Murray, London, 1904. pp. 118.

This modest writer proposes nothing, supposes nothing, but only exposes. It is a kind of kindergarten treatise, the first part being devoted to the various branches of philosophy, and the second to the metaphysical, ethical and epistemological problems.

Woher Kommen die Weltgesetze, von BAURAT J. KUBLER. B. G. Teubner, Leipzig, 1904. pp. 30.

The primitive form of matter is not to be sought among the lighter gases. These latter must rather be regarded as the most highly developed forms that matter can attain.

An Autobiography, by HERBERT SPENCER. Vol. I, pp. 655; Vol. II, pp. 613. D. Appleton & Co., New York, 1904.

The Evolution of the Soul and Other Essays, by THOMPSON JAY HUDSON. A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, 1904. pp. 344.

This somewhat voluminous writer, who died in 1903, left essays and lectures of various dates unpublished. These are here brought together. Besides the first, which gives its title to the book, are papers upon the future life, man's psychic power, Mrs. Piper, the rationale of hypnotism, its use as an anaesthetic in surgery, prophecy, ancient and modern, etc. The writer was a very busy man, profoundly devoted to free thought and to advanced theories as represented in general by F. W. H. Myers, Mrs. Eddy, and others. He is one of the very foremost expositors of this kind of new thought.